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DOING AT NATION'S CAPITAL.

Happenings That Caused a Stir Briefly
Chronicled—Bulletins About the
Progress of the Gigantic War
at Home and Abroad.

WAR BULLETINS

Fighting in water up to their waists in the marshes along the Aisne and charging the crews of machine guns, who served their weapons until killed, the troops of the Third French army took two of the strongest defenses of the Aisne. They also captured 600 prisoners and took important booty.

German military critics offer various explanations for the retreats on the western front. One holds the defensive battle now shows down of German victory, while another says Lassigny plateau was not conquered, but was evacuated, for tactical reasons.

Captured German officers admit spirit of Germany is broken and discuss the hopelessness of ultimate victory and the growing feeling for peace concessions. They see the German inferiority economically and in man power.

On a front of thirty miles, extending from the region of Arras in the north to Liéons, below the Somme, the British pressed their attack vigorously. Gains of one to two miles were made at various sections of the line over a distance of from six to seven miles.

French troops also have crossed the Oise river and the canal at Montcaup, eight miles east of Noyon, and are in the outskirts of the village of Morlan-court, on the north side of the Oise, a mile and a half from Noyon station.

The enemy has lost wide stretches of ground, numerous towns, thousands of men made prisoners and large quantities of materials and guns. He also again has had heavy casualties.

WASHINGTON

President Wilson asks senate dry leaders to change to January 1, 1920, the date named in the Jones amendment for war time prohibition to go into effect. His action was based on the country's need of the \$1,000,000,000 revenue expected from beverages. The dry leaders are willing to extend the time to July 1, 1919, but say the war may be over and the whole measure nullified on the later date.

The house passes the administration man power bill making the draft ages from eighteen to forty-five. Only two votes were cast against the measure, and it was not substantially changed.

Estimates based on the war taxes proposed in the new revenue measure indicate they will produce the full \$8,000,000,000 which the treasury department has announced must be provided in this way for war needs.

Lack of skilled labor threatens the American naval program and some of its war industries, the employment service of the department of labor says.

An overwhelming majority in the house decided the draft age limits of eighteen to forty-five should be adopted for the new man-power bill as recommended by Secretary Baker and the general staff.

Senator Lodge in a speech in the Senate proposes specific peace terms embodying his idea of the "irreducible minimum." He is more definite and asks more than President Wilson did in his recent note.

The war department announced the health of troops in the United States was very satisfactory.

GENERAL

Lieut. James H. Dale of St. Louis jumped from an airplane going 90 miles an hour 3,000 feet high with a parachute and landed without injury.

Negro cooks and servants in the South are quitting their jobs after their husbands go in the army and they receive their first government allotment.

American and neutral correspondents were tricked into spreading German propaganda even after this country entered the war, declares Alfred L. Becker, assistant attorney general, in a statement issued in New York.

The fuel administration announces the discovery of a new coal practically smokeless and from which valuable by-products are taken. It is called "carb coal."

The House Ways and Means Committee agrees finally on an excess profits tax schedule running to 70 per cent. The treasury plan for an alternative 80 per cent. flat levy on war profits was incorporated in the measure.

Packers denounced the Federal Trade Commission report in the packing industry as biased and frequently false in its declarations.

The Union Station Bank of St. Louis, with deposits of \$1,500,000, suspended.

Senator Reed of Missouri left Washington to spend two months visiting battle fronts.

A school for camouflage artists is in operation at the Great Lakes training station. The course takes 12 weeks.

American prisoners of war in Germany in a letter to the Y. M. C. A. want tennis racquets, balls and shoes.

A fire at the plant of the Green River Distilling Company, Owensboro, Ky., destroyed 43,000 barrels of whiskey, entailing a loss of more than \$1,000,000. The whiskey alone was valued at \$2,800,000 and the loss to the government in taxes is approximately \$6,750,000.

Theodore Roosevelt announces the distribution of his \$45,000 Nobel peace prize among various war relief organizations and individuals who are engaged in war work.

Herbert Hoover arrived at an Atlantic port from England.

Many women school teachers have entered into the railway mail service on the Pennsylvania railroad.

German-American War

Under cover of darkness the Americans "dug in" on the railway embankment south of the Vesle, between Courland and Magnieux. They consolidated and held their positions despite heavy enemy fire.

German patrols reconnoitered the American positions, but a hail of American machine gun bullets drove them back to their line of defense, which is now north of the Vesle.

Arthur Guy Empey was granted permission by the war department to enlist in the Tank Corps.

The war department has taken unusual measures to be prepared to notify the 13,000,000 men between eighteen and forty-five who will be required to register on September 5.

The Americans north of Fismes have reached the Soissons-Rheims highway. Signs are multiplying that the Germans are preparing for the evacuation of the ground between the Aisne and the Vesle.

A Canadian officer tells how American machine gunners refused to obey commander's order to remain in the rear, but forced their way to the battle front in the recent offensive on the British front. The commander said they were insufficiently trained to take part in the operations, but their work proved he and misjudged them.

British and French officers concede that 10,000 American marines, flanked by four regiments of American regulars saved Paris by refusing to retire at Belleau Wood before a dozen or fifteen Prussian regiments.

SPORTING

Soldier Bartfield and Harry Grebb, champion middleweight of the army and navy, have signed articles of agreement calling for a ten round bout, to take place at Forbes Field, in Pittsburgh, September 9.

Hal Chase, suspended first baseman of the Cincinnati National League team, has sued the Cincinnati Exhibition Company, owners of the Cincinnati baseball club, for \$1,000, which he claims is salary due him and unpaid.

The first three games of the world baseball series will be played on the grounds of the Chicago National League team, beginning September 4.

By defeating the Dodgers in the first game of a double header the Chicago Cubs clinched the pennant in the National League.

The reduction in prices for the world's series increases interest of the fans in the baseball classic.

Secretary of War Baker officially announced his permission for a world baseball championship series.

Charlie Pick, former Athletic, is being used by the Cubs at second base and may cover the keystone sack for Mitchell's team in the world's series.

There is no lack of interest in the coming series in Chicago. North side rooters are convinced that the Cubs have an excellent chance of beating the Red Sox.

FOREIGN

Sir Horace Archambault, chief justice of Quebec, died suddenly at Montreal of heart failure.

Nearly all the Bolshevik leaders have left Petrograd and some have taken refuge on ships.

King Leopold of Bavaria, at a family dinner, announced the engagement of Crown Prince Rupprecht to the Princess Antoinette of Luxembourg.

A Russian prince who recently arrived in London announced the former Carevitch Alexie was assassinated because he wept when his father was killed.

Colonel Arthur Lynch, Nationalist member of parliament, calling for recruits at Dublin, was jeered for fully an hour by Sinn Feiners.

The Bolshevik foreign minister has issued a proclamation telling the Russian people that American and Japanese intervention is based on misrepresentation. He insists the Czechs-Slovaks are simply revolutionaries and bourgeois.

Out of the 200,000 workmen at the Krupp ammunition works at Essen, Germany, between 30,000 and 40,000 men have been called to the colors.

Pershing has asked the war department to deliver 25,000 airplanes before July 1 of next year to the fighting forces in France.

NEW REVENUE BILL COMPLETED

The War Measure Will Affect Everybody.

EARLY PASSAGE EXPECTED

Alternative Plan Arranged To Reach Excess/War Profits—Rates Of Existing Law Practically Doubled.

Washington. — Completing its task of framing the \$8,000,000,000 War Revenue bill, the House Ways and Means Committee reported the measure to the House. It carries greatly increased income taxes, beginning with a normal tax of 6 per cent. on all below \$4,000 a year and above the exemption limits.

To reach war profits a flat war profits' tax of 80 per cent. is levied with an alternative plan of excess profits taxes ranging from 35 to 70 per cent. The maximum surtax on income is raised to 65 per cent. and the normal tax on all incomes more than \$4,000 is made 12 per cent.

The bill, which will affect either directly or indirectly every person and business concern in the United States, probably will be taken up in the House for consideration next Thursday, with prospects that it can be disposed of within a week or 10 days.

Treasury experts have estimated. Chairman Kitchin stated, that the bill as finally agreed upon will produce an annual revenue of between \$8,100,000,000 and \$8,200,000,000, thus making the measure by far the greatest revenue producing proposal which Congress has ever been called upon to enact.

The bill in its final form, Chairman Kitchin said, is in the main satisfactory both to the Treasury Department and to the Ways and Means Committee. Secretary McAdoo, he said, had approved all of the schedules with the exception of the rate on excess profits and the 18 per cent. normal income tax on corporations, with the abatement of 6 per cent. for distribution of profits.

The outstanding features of the completed bill are: It does not impose consumption taxes or a higher tariff, as it was understood that neither would be resorted to unless all other means of raising the \$8,000,000,000 should fail.

Every person and every business concern in the United States and every American portion of income of foreign corporations operating in the United States is reached by the provisions of the bill.

Rates of existing tax laws in the main are doubled. A distinctly war profits tax as an alternative to the excess profits tax embodied in the present law is levied. The war profits tax is a flat 80 per cent. of the net income above a specific exemption of \$3,000 and deduction of 10 per cent. of invested capital added or withdrawn since the close of the pre-war period.

The war profits tax is not to exceed 95 per cent. in the case of corporations invested capital of which for the taxable year is not over \$25,000 and 40 per cent. maximum for concerns of \$50,000 invested capital. In order to protect small business. The war profits or excess profits are to be applied alternatively, according to which will produce the most revenue.

The excess profits tax is 35 per cent. of the net income up to 15 per cent. on invested capital, 50 per cent. for between 15 and 20 per cent. on capital and 70 per cent. for net income exceeding 20 per cent. on such capital.

For the first time a luxury excise tax ranging from 10 per cent. on straight luxuries to 20 per cent. on amounts paid for a variety of articles in excess of specified prices is levied.

All income statutes, including a normal tax of 12 per cent. and surtaxes running up to 65 per cent. are codified.

The bill retains the present income provisions as for payment of the tax at the source, exempts the first \$1,000 of annual net income of single persons or married persons not living with their husband or wife and the first \$2,000 of the annual income of married persons and embodies most of the provisions of the present Income Tax law.

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MOUNT VESUVIUS BUSY AGAIN.

First Violent Eruption Of Volcano Since Last November.

Naples.—Mount Vesuvius is in violent eruption for the first time since November 25 last year. Professor Frank A. Perret and other officials of the observatory on the volcano spent eight hours in the crater, taking photographs and gathering other data. They found the heat varied from 1,000 to 1,500 degrees at the base of the principal cone.

REVOLT IN AUSTRIAN NAVY.

Czecho-Slovak Sailors At Cattaro In Rebellion.

Washington. — Czecho-Slovak crews on Austro-Hungarian warships in the harbor of Cattaro have revolted, according to an official dispatch from France. The Czecho-Slovak deputy, Mr. Cokup, is said to have left Prague for Cattaro to defend the sailors in their courtmartial.

Hunting "Over There"



FRENCH DRIVE ON YANKS IN FRAY THE DRAFT BILL PASSED BY SENATE

Fall of Noyon Forecast by New Gains of French. Minimum Age is 18 Years; Maximum is 45.

AMERICANS FOIL COUNTERS WORK OR FIGHT CUT OUT

British Continue Drive in Picardy—Croisilles Falls, While Haig's Men Gain Four Miles in Flanders. All Efforts To Change The Age Limit Or To Direct Separate Classification Of Youths Under Twenty-One Fail.

Paris.—The Germans facing the Allied forces from Arras to Soissons everywhere are in dire peril. On almost every sector of the battle front the enemy line continues to crumble before the Allied attack, notwithstanding the violence, born of desperation, of the counter-offensive tactics.

Near Arras the old Hindenburg line now is well outflanked; from the Scarpe to the Somme the hostile line gradually is falling back, while from the south of the Somme to Soissons the enemy front has literally been smashed and the German hosts apparently are caught in two distinct traps, escape from which without heavy losses in men made prisoner and guns and material captured seems almost impossible of achievement.

Scores of additional towns have been captured by the British, French and American troops, the Americans having entered the fray with the French northwest of Soissons, while all of the old German salients in the Allied lines now have been flattened out and the Allies themselves have dug deeply into the enemy's terrain.

The first trap in which the enemy finds himself is the triangle formed by the sharp curve of the Somme River, with Peronne its apex and with Curly on the Fosseme and Presnes, respectively, its northern and southern bases. This triangle is a little more than three miles deep and six miles wide, and in it the Germans are fighting with their backs toward the Somme on both the north and the east. Desperate resistance is being offered by the enemy in order that his men may have time to reach a haven of safety across the stream, but the British are hard after their quarry, and with the French a little to the south almost up to the river to aid them by an outflanking movement it would seem that the odds are heavily against the Germans.

It was the French troops who sprang the other trap. With the fall of Chaumes the French forces routed the enemy over a front of about 19 miles and penetrated the region to a depth at some points of nearly seven miles. From the north of Chaumes to Nesle the penetration of the French reached the heights on the left bank of the Somme; southward the advance left the French along the Canal du Nord at various points between Nesle and the outskirts of Noyon; south and southeast of Noyon gains also were made, and Noyon and the entire region between Nesle and Soissons now are in a great pocket, with the French platoon working hard to close upon it.

The Americans are fighting with the French northwest of Soissons in the operation which has in view the blotting out of the Noyon sector and the outflanking of the Aisne and the old Chemin des Dames positions. Official reports have the Americans and French fighting violently with the enemy around Juvigny, where they have gained some ground. The Americans have successfully sustained several heavy enemy counter-attacks in this region. The Americans and Germans who are engaged in bitter battles around Bazoches and Fismette, on the Vesle. The Germans endeavored to ford the Vesle south of Bazoches, but were held by the Americans. Likewise an enemy assault against Fismette was stopped. The German official communication asserts that the Americans have suffered severe losses and lost more than 250 prisoners in the battle along the Vesle.

Washington.—The Manpower Bill, bringing within the army draft all men from 18 to 45 years old, was passed by the Senate. A final amendment by Senator Poindexter to make the minimum age 19 was defeated, 52 to 21, after many minor amendments proposed had been bowled over by a chorus of "noes," to evident amusement to senators and spectators.

All efforts to change the age limits or to direct separate classification of youths under 21 failed. The Senate was recorded unanimously for the bill. Senator Gore, of Oklahoma, who cast the only negative vote on the roll-call, withdrew it and was excused from voting.

The final vote in the Senate was recorded amid unchecked applause from the galleries filled with spectators, who attended the session to witness final congressional action on the measure that will add approximately 13,000,000 men to the potential military strength of the nation and provide, in the opinion of War Department chiefs, the army that will enable the Allies to defeat Germany next year.

YANKS TURNED TIDE OF BATTLE. Pays Tribute To First And Third Corps For Part In Glorious Victory. American Army in France.—General John J. Pershing, commander-in-chief of the American Army in France, has issued the following order: "It fills me with pride to record in general orders a tribute to the service achievements of the First and Third Corps, comprising the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 26th, 28th, 32d and 42d divisions of the American Expeditionary Forces."

"You came to the battlefield at a crucial hour for the Allied cause. For almost four years the most formidable army the world has yet seen had pressed its invasion of France and stood threatening its capital. At no time has that army been more powerful and menacing than when, on July 15, it struck again to destroy in one great battle the brave men opposed to it and to enforce its brutal will upon the world and civilization."

"Three days later, in conjunction with our Allies, you counter-attacked. The Allied armies gained a brilliant victory that marks the turning point of the war. You did more than to give the Allies the support to which as a nation, our faith was pledged. You proved that our altruism, our pacific spirit and our sense of justice have not blunted our virility or our courage."

"You have shown that American initiative and energy are as fit for the tasks of war as for the pursuits of peace. You have justly won unstinted praise from our Allies and the eternal gratitude of our countrymen."

"We have paid for our success with the lives of many of our brave comrades. We shall cherish their memory always and claim for our history and literature their bravery, achievement and sacrifice."

"This order will be read to all organizations at the first assembly formations following its receipt."

"PERSHING."

HENRY FORD WINS.

Gets Democratic Senatorial Nomination in Michigan.

Petroit, Mich.—The result of the senatorial fight is definitely determined in the nomination of Commander Truman H. Newberry, as Republican, and Henry Ford, as Democratic candidates.